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THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."—National Democratic Platform.

Just as soon as the Democrats get the power they will wipe out the atrocious Republican sugar bounty system and restore the sugar duties. Instead of paying millions of bounty out of the treasury to sugar planters, we will re-establish the revenue tariff on sugar.—Henry Watterson.

We mean to rip up, exterminate, abolish, annihilate, and in the foulest ignominy and disgrace, every vestige of the fraud called protection, wherever we can find it, and, as fast as the needs of the government, increased tenfold by the Republican party, will permit. See!—Henry Watterson.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago the Republican State Central Committee issued a pamphlet entitled "The Dialytic Record of the Indiana Democracy." The Journal desires to borrow or purchase a copy of this pamphlet, and requests that anyone possessing a copy communicate at once with the editor of this paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID, of New York.

THE "poor man's dinner pail," which tin-plate has made the subject of so much walling in 1890, is selling now for 25 per cent. less than it sold for then.

"The pirates have captured the Democratic ship," says the Charleston (S. C.) N. W. and Courier, referring to the Tillman-Alliance party. In Kansas, however, a portion of the Democratic party has joined the so-called pirates. The Democracy as a whole is a queer thing.

A LAW requiring all railroad companies and employees of such companies to give reasonable notice in advance of a purpose to reduce wages, to demand higher wages, or to change existing terms and conditions in any way, would be entirely feasible and would tend to mitigate labor troubles.

CAPT. JOHN WORRELL, of Clayton, Hendricks county, whom the Republicans have selected to face Mr. Cooper in the Fifth district, is a veteran and a farmer, is thoroughly informed regarding the economic questions before the country and is able to present them in a practical and forceful manner.

HON. WHITELAW REID has suddenly developed into a remarkably graceful, elegant and forcible speaker. His reception speech at his old home in Ohio was peculiarly happy. If the vice-presidential candidate continues to grow in that direction President Harrison will have to look out for his laurels.

The Republican press of the State is urging the Republican organizations to take steps to bring the Indiana gerrymander into court, as has been done in Wisconsin and Michigan. To re-enfranchise one-third of the voters in Indiana, so that the people could once more elect a Legislature, would be a great achievement.

REPORTS from all parts of the country where votes are counted as cast indicate that protection Democrats are accepting the invitation of Henry Watterson to get out of the free-trade church in which their room is better than their company. They are leaving behind them a large number of empty seats in the back benches of the Democratic meeting-house.

MR. SARGENT, grand master of the locomotive firemen's organization, seems to be a level-headed man and disposed to proceed according to the constitution of the order. He does not propose to order or authorize a strike until some grievance of the firemen has been laid before him in a regular way and been investigated according to the laws of the organization. Thus far the firemen have no grievance, and it is not likely they will be ordered out on a sympathy strike.

Mr. Sargent seems to be a man not easily stampeded. If the firemen at Buffalo go out without his order or permission they will be violating their own rules, and will not have the support of the organization.

BRINGING CANADA TO TERMS.

President Harrison's proclamation of commercial retaliation against Canada furnishes another illustration, of which the country has already had a number, of the strong regard for American interests which characterizes this administration. Briefly stated, the case against Canada is this: All vessels engaged in the lake trade and plying between the Northwest and the seaboard have to pass through the St. Mary's canal and the Welland canal. The former connects the waters of Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair, and is on American soil, being in the State of Michigan, while the latter connects the waters of lakes Erie and Ontario, and is on Canadian soil. Heretofore all vessels have been permitted to pass through St. Mary's canal free, but Canada has for some time past been imposing a heavy toll on all freight passing through the Welland canal, and a further toll on all vessels of the United States, no matter where bound. The object was to lay a discriminating duty in favor of Canadian vessels, Canadian ports and Canadian lines of transportation as against those of the United States, and it has worked very effectively. The result was decidedly injurious to American interests. The matter has been a subject of much negotiation and correspondence between the government authorities of the two countries. Canada professed a willingness to do what was right, but continued to postpone action and did nothing. Meanwhile the discriminating duties on American vessels and freights passing through Welland canal continued to be collected. A few days ago our government received information that the Canadian authorities had decided to abolish the discriminating tolls at the end of the navigation season. As that would involve their continuance some months longer, the President, acting under authority conferred by a recent act of Congress, the passage of which was urged by him, has issued a proclamation imposing duties on Canadian vessels and freights passing through St. Mary's canal and destined to any port in Canada. The effect of this will be to place the two countries on an equal footing. Probably it will bring about a prompt abolition of the Welland canal duties by Canada, but if she chooses to delay action till the end of the season she will have to submit to our retaliatory duties for that length of time. As Secretary of State Foster says, "discussation can now be prolonged under parity of conditions." This retaliatory action should have been taken long ago, and, doubtless, would have been if the President had had the power. It was only conferred upon him by an act of last July 26. He has lost no time in exercising it in a way that will give the Canadian authorities to understand that they are dealing with an administration which believes in protecting American interests.

ROYAL TERMS.

The Sentinel, in an article advocating free trade, says: "The political party that proclaims to the world that we are not able to compete on equal terms in the field of industry with any nation in the world is false to the Republic." Just so; but what constitutes "equal terms"? The principal expenses of manufacturing are raw material and wages. There are some others, but they are immaterial compared with these. The chief expense is the cost of labor, or wages, which, on an average, represents about 90 per cent. of the cost of a finished product. In respect of raw material we are better off than England. This country has most of the raw materials needed in manufacturing, while England has to import most of hers. But how about wages? Wages in this country are about 100 per cent. higher than they are in England. It is claimed that the cost of living is considerably less in England than here, but that does not figure in the case, because there is no probability that the cost of living will be materially less in this country for a long time to come. All other conditions aside, the Journal asserts that it is impossible to put the two countries on "equal terms" for manufacturing purposes without equalizing wages. If American manufacturers could get labor at foreign wages, or if foreign workmen could compel their employers to pay American wages, then there would be practical equality of terms in this regard. We venture the assertion that there is not a protected manufacturer in the United States who would not willingly give up protection if he could get his labor at English wages. Other things being equal, the manufacturers of this country could compete with the world without tariff protection, but what is implied in the "other things being equal"? It implies equality of wages and salaries, as well as interest on money and other incidental expenses of production. The great item, however, is wages, and it is impossible to conceive of a condition of "equal terms" without equality of wages. The Journal knows a skilled workman employed in a factory in this city who formerly worked in an English factory in the same line. There he received 17 cents per hour, while here he gets 45 cents per hour. This is but one case of thousands. There is not a laborer in the United States, skilled or unskilled, who does not receive on an average twice as much wages as he would for the same work in England. It is as plain as the sun at noonday that these wages could not be sustained under free trade, or if they were American manufacturers would go down. It is not necessary for the force of this argument to assume that protection creates the high rate of American wages. Even if they are due to other causes, they exist, and the question is as to the ability of American manufacturers to pay them in unprotected competition with foreign manufacturers. We assert that it would be impossible. Under

der protection it is a competition between American manufacturers on equal terms as to wages, the result being the utmost degree of cheapness compatible with American wages. Under free trade it would be competition between two sets of manufacturers, one of which was paying twice as high wages as the other. How long would such competition last, and what would be the end?

POINTS OF CONTRAST.

Persons in search of political truth and light may be interested in the following points of contrast in the platforms of the two great political parties.

The Republican platform says: We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

This is a reaffirmation of the doctrine of protection for American industries, under which the country has made such wonderful progress during the last twenty-five years. It asserts the right and duty of every country to legislate for its own interests, without regard to the interests of other countries.

The Democratic platform says: We denounce protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We maintain that the prosperity of the American people is due to the free trade policy of the Democratic party, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

This denies the right of Congress to legislate for the protection of American industries or interests in any manner, or to any extent whatever. The practical result of the enforcement of this doctrine would be a complete surrender of the American market in many lines of manufactures to foreign producers, and a large reduction in American wages.

The Republican platform says: We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

The policy of reciprocity has already resulted in a great increase of our trade with those countries to which it has been applied, and its benefits have but just begun to be realized.

The Democratic platform denounces this beneficial policy as "a sham reciprocity." This "sham reciprocity," says Mr. Reid, "has been in effect but a short time—with some of the more important countries only four months or less down to end of the fiscal year on June 30; in most of them less than a year—but the increase in our exports to those countries in the articles affected by agreements, down to June 30, was over \$10,115,000. In some of the countries the increase was over 500 per cent., and the articles affected were largely agricultural—corn, wheat, flour, pork, butter, etc. In other countries the increase extended also to our cotton, iron and wooden manufactures. Would it be wise to throw away a policy that in the first few months brings such results because the Democratic party chooses to call it a sham?"

THE INTERESTS OF THE PRODUCERS OF THE COUNTRY.

The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other.

This is a declaration in favor of honest money and a national banking system which furnishes a currency absolutely safe and of uniform value in all parts of the country.

The Democratic platform says: We recommend that the prohibitory temperance tax on State bank issues be repealed.

This would be an invitation for the re-establishment of the old system of wildcat banks, when every State had a different system and when every person had to consult a "bank-note reporter" before he dared to take a note of any bank or denomination. In those days of "yellow-dog" and "blue-pup" currency a man who went to bed at night with his pocket full of paper money sometimes found it terribly shrunken by morning. Nowadays a national bank note issued in one State is good in every other, and the holder of a national bank note can never lose a dollar, even if the bank fails, for the law provides for the redemption of the notes. Nobody ever heard of any person losing a cent by the depreciation of a national bank note. The Democratic platform, in effect, demands the abolition of our present banking system and the substitution of thirty or forty different State bank systems, with as many different kinds of currency.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers; entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

This favors a truly American policy, which would assert our rights at all times and in all places, and make the American flag respected in all quarters of the globe. Such a policy appeals to the patriotism of every true American.

The Democratic platform says: We view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

This is a cowardly, cringing declaration. The firm assertion and maintenance of American rights is designated as "a policy of irritation and bluster," which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. The way to make the American flag respected is by a firm assertion of American rights, and if it becomes necessary to confront the possibility of war it should be done with hesitation. A nation that does not respect itself sufficiently to assert its rights cannot expect to be respected by other nations.

THE mass-meeting at Knoxville, Tenn., after the return of the citizen soldiery who had gone out to enforce the laws and preserve the peace and dignity of the State was impressive and characteristically American. The men who had volunteered to perform a hazardous

duty represented the various occupations of civil life. They were actuated by no other motive than a determination to suppress a threatening insurrection and break up organized resistance to the laws. In the performance of this duty three of their number had been killed. On their return a mass-meeting of citizens was held to receive and honor them. They came back as the victorious representatives of law and order, and the people felt that they deserved the honor of a public reception. They were right. It matters not how infamous or odious the convict-labor law of Tennessee is, it is the law of the State, and those who liberated the State's convicts and destroyed its property were insurgents. There is but one way to deal with insurrections, and that is to suppress them, promptly, vigorously, effectually. The citizens of Knoxville honored themselves in honoring the men who had gone out on this duty. It was fitting that the meeting should open with prayer and that its proceedings should be solemn and decorous, for, as one speaker said, "What greater love can a man show for his country than to lay down his life in its cause?" The cause of law and order is that of every loyal American citizen. The return of the Knoxville volunteers with their dead beloved the citizens of that place to show that they rightly appreciated the character of the crisis which had convulsed the State. The sentiment they manifested marks the true American spirit—the spirit that insists on the enforcement of law at whatever cost.

It seems that S. H. Taylor, late first sergeant of Company I, One-hundred-and-fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, finds that his recollections of the "patriotic" services of "General" Stevenson during the war fully coincide with those of Parker Gardner, of Wabash, in this State, and he writes as follows:

The affidavit of Parker Gardner, of Wabash, Ind., in reference to Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice-president, to the effect that he was a "patriotic" man, is a very good one. I was in Wilson township, De Witt county, Illinois, in 1862, and was well acquainted with Mr. Gardner, also with Elsworth and Gardner. It is likely that he was backed up by such men as Dr. J. W. Davis, J. K. Davis, O. T. Gear, and many others, of Wapella, Ill. It is a fact that this man Stevenson did travel through De Witt county, in the year above mentioned, selling revolvers to his copperhead friends to be used to intimidate Union men and to resist the drilling to make this State a State under oath at any time, if necessary.

A FEW years ago Mr. Grierson, of the Great Western railway of England, now dead, collected statistics relative to the wages of railway labor in Europe. The range of wages in England was from \$4.50 to \$7.50 a week. If the Buffalo switchmen who struck for ten hours a day and a price and a half for extra hours should be conceded ten hours a day at the present rate of 23 cents an hour, each man would receive \$2.30 a day, or \$13.80 a week.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE, who has recently returned to Washington from a trip through several of the Western and Southern States, was asked how the colored people liked Harrison. He replied:

No man who has ever occupied the presidential chair has had their confidence to a greater degree than Mr. Harrison. He has done all in his power to protect them in the exercise of their legal rights, and has appointed a greater number of them to office than any of his predecessors. The colored voter is emphatically a Harrison man.

Now that the insurrection in Tennessee has been suppressed and the insurgents routed, the Governor should take immediate steps to have the convict-labor law repealed. It is not likely that the lessees will wish to continue the experiment, but whether they do or not, the system should be abolished. As practiced in Tennessee, it was utterly and thoroughly bad.

No one who knows the alleged Attorney-General of Indiana is surprised that he is going about repeating the lie exposed two years ago, to the effect that certain American-made agricultural implements are sold for a less price in France than here. He does not know any better. A practical fact would wander about a benighted stranger in his consciousness.

A FEW days since, Gen. E. O. Boers, ex-Sheriff of Chemung county, New York, and a life-long Democrat and political leader of influence, sent out a letter to the Union soldiers of the Empire State denouncing Cleveland, and calling upon his old comrades to support Harrison. As this was not expected, it is said to have created considerable consternation.

It is probable that riots, mobs, insurrections and crime of all kinds will continue to increase in this country until public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of law becomes so strong that no minister of the law will dare to trifle with his duty.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

What is the address of the largest and most reliable school for civil engineers and surveyors in the United States?

A thorough course in that line can be obtained at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, or at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Other good schools of the kind are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, Conn.

THE STATE PRES.

The gerrymander infamy should be passed on by the courts. Let our people make a test case and settle the question. It is an insult to Americanism.—Fowler Era.

The Brown County Expositor remarks that the fee and salary bill of the last Legislature of Indiana is a curious specimen of reform legislation. So is the tax law and the gerrymander. "Franklin Republican."

We hope to see this question brought into court. We have confidence that our Supreme Court will decide the question in accordance with the law. Where the law affords relief, in such cases, the disfranchised party is to blame if it does not appeal to it.—Martinsville Chronicle.

The Indianapolis Journal asks why not assail the Democratic gerrymander in this State. Yes, why not? The courts of Michigan, Wisconsin and New York have set aside the infamous gerrymanders in those States. Why shall we not test the present unjust and iniquitous one in Indiana?—Martinsville Republican.

fully partisan apportionment in Indiana? The State is now gerrymandered by Democrats with only a two-fifths vote could elect a legislative majority.—Mishawaka Enterprise.

THE Republican party of Indiana should proceed at once to formally bring the Democratic gerrymander to the attention of the Supreme Court and have it declared unconstitutional, as in the Michigan case. As it stands, it is an outrage on the people and a menace to the foundation principles of a republican form of government—a government of the people.—Lafayette Courier.

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WE are glad to know that steps are being taken in this State to test the constitutionality of the apportionment gerrymander by which the Democrats are given legislative control in the State. In two States the courts have set aside enactments less objectionable than the one in this State, and it is no reason to believe it would not be done in Indiana if the case was fairly presented to our courts.—Richmond Palladium.

IT is politicians will leave the Elwood tin-plate factory alone for a year, the concern will show the people of the country what can be done in the way of making tin-plate. This plant will continue to add to its force, now over two hundred, till it is by far the largest factory of the kind on the continent. It will, in the near future, make its own steel ingots from American pig iron; they now make everything but that, procuring their steel billets from Pittsburgh. As for the pig tin, they do like the plate tin-makers in England and Wales do, import the tin from the Orient.—Elwood Free Press (Dem.).

RAY'S OPERATIONS.

DEMOCRACY of "rock-ribbed Shelby" ought to be ripped up the back. It is rotten and needs renovating.—Evansville Standard.

EVIDENTLY a little Republican reform injected into public affairs in Shelby county wouldn't be a bad thing for the taxpayer.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

Oh Shelby has always been noted for bad government, and Scott Ray has long been known as one of the most unscrupulous ringleaders in that Democratic stronghold. He has been able to keep his brother's operations from the public, even after he had been arrested upon a warrant issued in Union county. It is likely that very bad cases of political corruption have been unearthed.—Anderson Herald.

GEORGE M. RAY, a brother of Scott Ray, editor of the Shelby Democrat, has been operating on the Pollard plan, particularly in Shelby county, where it is said his sale of school supplies at fictitious prices will amount to \$35,000. This imitator of Pollard appears to have been successful in his operations, and in escaping exposure, by his connection with the most notorious and most corrupt political ring in the State. Old Shelby has always been noted for bad government.—Anderson Herald.

THE IRON HALL SCANDAL.

At the present rate of development the Iron Hall affairs are fast assuming the appearance of a steel haul.—Fort Wayne Press.

The deeper the probe descends into the Iron Hall fetters, the more clearly it is apparent that a few of the officers of this scheme to pluck the innocents should adorn the interior of the penitentiary.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

FROM the very outset of the organization the supremes referred to the order as a "game." It has proven to have been a game in which the bank had all the chances. It wasn't even an open game. The members were played for all they were worth by the supremes.—Evansville Standard.

THEN AND NOW.

A Comparison of Prices in 1851 and 1892—What the Farmer Received and What He Paid.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

Having in my possession an old day-book, in which are recorded the sales of a retail general store in Greentown, Hancock county, Indiana, during the year 1851, curiosity led me to make some comparisons between the prices then and now. The following lists of ten items which the farmers sold, and ten which they purchased, with the accompanying prices in 1851, are taken promiscuously from this day-book, and represent sales and purchases made at various times during the year, and although, of course, the prices, then as now, varied somewhat with the season, in no instance do I find them lower for things purchased by the farmer, nor higher for the things they sold than here given. I also give the prices of the same items here to-day:

Prices Received by Farmers.	1851.	1892.
Wheat, per bush.....	45 to 50c	70c
Corn, per bush.....	20 to 25c	44c
Oats, per bush.....	15 to 20c	30c
Chickens, per doz.....	1.00	2.00
Hams, per lb.....	5c	10c
Lard, per lb.....	6c	9c
Butter, per lb.....	7 to 8c	15c
Eggs, per doz.....	3 to 5c	15c

Prices Paid by Farmers.

1 yds. calico, 5c.....	\$	2.20	
5 lb cotton batting.....		.30	
1 yds. oil calico, 5c.....		.12	
1 lb smooth muslin from pr. 4 in. butts, 8c.....		.40	
9 yds 8 lb butter, 15c.....	\$1.20		\$1.18
10 doz eggs, 12c.....	\$1.20	\$2.40	
<hr/>			
balance of \$1.22 in favor of the farmer. re is another:			
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1 lb sugar, 8c.....	\$.40	
1 yds bl muslin, 20c.....		.80	
15 lb nails, 64c.....		.25	
100 lbs, 10c.....		.25	
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This leaves a balance of \$1.47 against the purchaser. Now let us see how this account would stand to-day:

farmer, or a total difference of \$3.23. I
 not find a single thing produced by the
 mer that is not very much lower in price
 now, nor, with the exception of tea
 coffee, anything he had to buy which
 not very much higher.

M. O. L.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Aug. 20.